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09/829,883	04/10/2001		Scott A. Rawson	IR-2819(MF)	8545
7590 05/28/2004				EXAMINER	
Edward F Murphy III				KING, BRADLEY T	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 10-13, 17-18, and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nowak et al (US 5116030) in view of Kubaugh (US 2367830).

Nowak et al discloses a vibration isolation member including: an inner member 34 having a frustoconical seat having an angles surface and an outer periphery diameter D', an outer member 55 having a planar base defining a base plane and a shroud that extends away from the planar base and said planar base plane, the shroud extending to overlay the inner member, the shroud having an angled segment with an inner surface, the angled segment inner surface oriented substantially parallel to the angled surface of the frustoconical seat, the shroud defining an inner periphery diameter D', the inner member not extending through the outer member base plane, a single resilient member 20 constrained between the shroud angled segment inner surface and the inner member frustoconical seat angled surface, the single resilient member having a substantially trapezoidal cross section, the single resilient member bonded to the shroud angled segment inner surface and the inner member frustoconical seat angled

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surface provides for displacement of the inner member in a radial direction and in an axial direction from the outer member. Nowak et al lack the frustoconical seat outer periphery diameter D' being larger than the inner periphery diameter D' of the shroud member, thereby providing an interference with the shroud inner peripheral diameter D" to prevent separation of the vibration isolation member in the event of failure of the single resilient member. Kubaugh teaches the extension of a shroud member such that an inner periphery of the shroud is smaller than the outer periphery of an inner member so that the two parts will not completely separate if the resilient member fails (column 1, lines 18-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the mount of Nowak to provide an interference as taught by Kubaugh to prevent full separation of the two members, thereby increasing the safety of the device. Nowak et al further lack the single sole resilient member being the sole resilient member providing for isolation between the suspended body and the support structure. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to eliminate the second resilient member of Nowak et al should the additional support not be necessary or desired (for example, providing vibration isolation to light weight devices). Also note In re Larson, 340 F.2d 965, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965)

Claims 1-2, 10-13, 17-18, and 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saurer (US# 2538658) in view of Nowak et al (US# 5116030).

Sauer discloses a vibration isolator including: (a) an inner member 2 for attachment to a suspended body, said inner member comprising a seat having an outer

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periphery diameter D'; (b) an outer member for attachment to a planar support structure 8, said outer member comprising a planar base defining a base plane and a shroud 1 that extends away from the planar base and said base plane, the shroud extending to overlay the inner member outer periphery diameter D', said shroud having an angled segment with an inner surface, said shroud defining an inner periphery diameter D", said inner periphery diameter D" less than said outer periphery diameter D', said inner member not extending through said outer member base plane; and (c) consisting essentially of a single sole resilient member 3 constrained between the shroud angled segment inner surface and the inner member seat surface, said single resilient member having a cross section, said single resilient member bonded to said shroud angled segment inner surface and said inner member seat surface, wherein said seat outer periphery diameter D' providing an interference with said shroud inner periphery diameter D" to prevent a separation of the vibration isolation member in the event of a failure of said single resilient member, wherein said single sole resilient member is the sole resilient member providing for isolation between the suspended body and the support structure. Saurer lack a frustoconical shaped seat and the explicit disclosure of iso elastic stiffness of the device. Nowak et al teach a similar isolator including the use of a frustoconical seat and the selection of the shroud and frustoconical seat angles to provide iso elastic stiffness in the mount. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize an angled seat and select the angles of the shroud and seat as taught be Nowak et al in the isolator of Saurer to

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provide isoelastic characteristics to the mount, thereby allowing uniform damping characteristics regardless of the direction of the load.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bradley T King whose telephone number is (703) 308-8346. The examiner can normally be reached on 11:00-7:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Lavinder can be reached on (703) 308-3421. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BTK

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